RESPONSE

The Applicant has filed the present Response in reply to the outstanding Official Action of June 1, 2005, and the Applicant respectfully submits that the Response is fully responsive to the Official Action for the reasons set forth below in detail.

In the Official Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 7 and 8 under 35 U.S.C § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Fujioka, et al., United States Patent No. 5,006,838 (hereinafter "Fujioka"), newly cited.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's rejection and traverses the rejection with at least the following analysis.

The reference fails to teach (i) a liquid crystal panel being **either normally white or normally black,** (ii) gradation power source supplying voltage **depending on said liquid crystal panel**, and (iii) micro processor or a dual in-line package switch outputting a switching signal for inputting the switching signal to the selector **depending on the liquid crystal panel,** as specifically recited in Claim 7.

The reference does not teach multiple types of display panels. The reference teaches a thin film EL display panel. In fact, there is no mention of either normal black or normal white panels, or of twist nematic (TN) panels or transverse electric field liquid crystal panels.

Furthermore, the reference fails to teach that the voltage supplied by the gradation power is dependent on the liquid crystal panel. Since only one panel type is described, there is no teaching about different gradation powers for each panel type. Additionally, the Examiner identified the gradation power source as element 10 of Figure 1; however, the reference clearly states that element 10 is the thin film EL display panel with emitting threshold voltage.

Therefore, Applicant submits that the Examiner erroneously identified the gradation power source.

Moreover, the reference fails to teach that the switching signal **is dependent on the liquid crystal panel.** In the claimed invention, the switching signal is dependent on either the type of the liquid crystal display or the mode of operation. In a disclosed embodiment of the invention, the specification describes four types of switching signals on page 7. The specification discloses two types of displays, i.e., a TN LCD and a transverse electric field LCD. The specification further discloses two types of modes of operation, a normally white mode and a normally black mode. The user can switch the screen between the normally white and normally black modes without dependence on the type of liquid crystal panel. The user can also switch the display to either a TN LCD or a transverse electric field LCD. There would be a liquid crystal panel identification terminal for identifying the type of panel.

This switching signal allows for the LCD controller to be able to be used for various panels without a dependence on the type of panel, and, therefore, mass production can be easily performed. Additionally, with only one controller controlling both normally black and normally white, the number of parts and costs decrease.

On the other hand, the reference teaches that a source potential selector circuit (300) is used for the scanning side P-ch high withstanding MOS IC's. Potential of 200 V or 30 V is selected by a switch (SW1) that is operated by a signal (PSC) and a source potential selector circuit 400 is used for the scanning side N-ch high withstanding MOS IC's. Potential of either-160 or 30 V is selected by a switch (SW2) that is operated by a signal (NSC). In principle, the data side electrodes are driven by switching over the voltage applied to the data side electrode

lines between VM (=60 V) and 0 V, at cycles of one horizontal period **according to the display data (H: luminous, L: non-luminous).**

Fujioka describes "[a]ccording to the present invention, write pulses of positive and negative polarities are applied to the selected electrode on the scanning side due to the N-ch and P-ch high withstanding MOS IC's on the scanning side, thus permitting a low withstanding driver IC to be used on the data side. The pulse voltage waveforms of positive and negative polarities applied to the picture elements of the EL display panel are perfectly symmetrical throughout the drive period including the modulation period, which helps eliminate the burning resulting from polarization and, therefore, enhances the long-term reliability of the display panel."

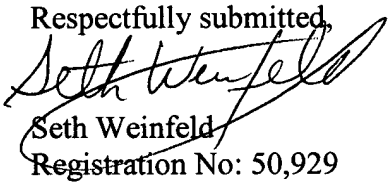
Clearly, the switching signal in Fujioka is not based upon the type of panel.

Accordingly, Applicant submits that Claim 7 is patentably distinct from the reference as the reference fails to teach, suggest or render obvious each and every limitation of the claim. Applicant further submits that Claim 8 is patentable over Fujioka based upon its dependency from Claim 7 and additionally because the reference does not teach the limitation of "plural gradation power sources which are prepared corresponding to types of liquid crystal panels and are selected depending on the liquid crystal panels to be used," as specifically recited in Claim 8.

Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) of Claims 7 and 8.

In view of the foregoing, the Applicant believes that the above-identified application is in condition for allowance and henceforth respectfully solicits the allowance of the application. If the Examiner believes a telephone conference might expedite the allowance of this application, the Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner call the undersigned, Applicant's attorney, at the following telephone number: (516) 742-4343.

Respectfully submitted,



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